USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 13, 1958, 82433

Author : Protasov, P.V., Yarovenko, G.I.
Inst : -
Title : Some Data on the Influence of Antiseptics on Cotton Yield.

Orig Pub : Sots. s. kh. Uzbekistana, 1956, No 6, 71-73

Abstract : In 1955, laboratory experiments were carried out at the Central Station of Fertilizers and Agricultural Soil Science of the All-Union Cotton Scientific Research Institute for the purpose of a comparative study of the influence of N_{ts} (as an antiseptic) on the dynamics of the formation of nitrate and ammonium N in sierozems. Experiments were conducted in Petri dishes. 100 grams of the soil and 20 milligrams of N in the form of N_{aa}, N_a and N_{ts} were placed in each dish, Asantiseptics, 12% hexachlorane dust (20 milligrams to a dish) and N_{ts}

Card 1/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82433

(5 milligrams to a dish) were applied. The resulting data show that an addition to the fertilizers of a small quantity of N_{ts} or hexachlorane is accompanied with an accumulation of ammonium N and a slower acidification of it to nitrates. The field test conducted in the same year at Sverdlov Kolkhoz showed that an addition to N_{aa} of antiseptics (hexachlorane, granosan [ethylmercurochloride], paraform) increased the cotton wool yield on an average by 3 centners/ha. The most positive effect on the cotton wool yield was produced by the 12% hexachlorane dust. -- V.F. Nepomiluyev

Card 2/2

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oil-Bearing. M-5
Sugar-Bearing.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25124

Author : Yarovenko, G.I.
Inst : The All-Union Cotton S.R.I.
Title : A Contribution to the Problem of the Significance of Nitrate and Ammonia Nitrogen in Cotton Nourishment

Orig Pub: Dokl. AN UzbSSR, 1956, No 9, 43-46 (Res. Uzb.)

Abstract: By the isolated feeding method in water and soils cultures the periodic feeding of cotton with nitrate and ammonia nitrogen was studied at the Central Station of Fertilizers and Agricultural Soil Science of the All-Union Cotton Scientific Research Institute. The variant appeared best in the number of bolls having formed and the raw cotton yield, where

Card 1/2

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oil-Bearing. M-5
Sugar-Bearing.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25124

Abstract: nitrogen was applied in ammonia form up to the beginning of flowering, and afterwards in nitrate form. Cotton had a higher percentage of pest damage throughout the entire period of vegetation in the presence of nitrate feeding. With ammonia feeding the cotton was somewhat smaller in growth, had dark green leaves and a very low percentage of damage. Cotton's absorption of nitrates and ammonia from nutrient mixtures of $Ca(NO_3)_2$ and $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ took place approximately in equal quantities. -- A.M. Shchepetil'nikova

Card 2/2

IMAVENKO, G. I.

CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oleiferous. Sugar-Bearing
ABS. JOUR : Ref Zhur -Biologiya No. 5, 1959, No. 20393

AUTHOR : Madraimov,I.M.; Popova,I.M.; Popov,G.P. *
INST. : AS Uzbek SSR
TITLE : Production Experiments in Applying Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizers under Cotton in 1956.

ORIG. PUB.: V sb.: Ref. nauchno-issled. rabot po khlop-kovodstvu. Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1957, 156-179

ABSTRACT : Comparative study of liquid ammonia and ammoniate (A) in the kolkhozes of Uzbek SSR in 1956 on different soils showed them to be equally effective. In a number of laboratory tests the volatility of A under varying soil moisture and planting depths, its percolation with the water flow and the rate of nitrification in the soil. --D.B.Vakhmistrov

* Yarovenko, G.I.

CARD: 1/1

Country : USSR J
Category: Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soil.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 18, 1958, No 82095

Author : Yaroyenko, G. I.
Inst : AS Uzbek SSR
Title : Influence of Irrigation Water on the Movement of Ammonium Nitrogen in Sierozem Soil.

Orig Pub: Dok. AN UzSSR, 1957, No 5, 45-48

Abstract: In experiments of the Central Station of Fertilization and Agricultural-Soil Science of the All-Union Cotton Scientific Research Institute in an irrigation area of the republics of Central Asia nitrates were washed to depths of 50 cm in medium loamy sierozem. The distribution of the liquid ammonia depended on

Card : 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962210016-3

Country : USSR J
Category: Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soil.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 18, 1958, No 82095

pre-existing moisture of the soil. When the moisture of the soil was 6-18% of the weight of the air-dried soil, ammonia diffused in a radius of 6 - 9 cm, with the moisture 22% - 3 cm. Without irrigation ammonia was concentrated at the site of the introduced fertilizer (horizon 0 - 3 cm). The fertilizers applied were: ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulfate, ammonium bicarbonate, ammonia brand A, and liquid ammonia. -- S. A. Nikitin

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Plants for Technical Use. M
Oil Plants. Sugar Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24965

Author : Yarovenko, G. I.
Inst : Academy of Sciences UzSSR
Title : Some Data on the Effectiveness of Urea on Cotton-Plant Sowings

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN UzSSR, 1957, No 8, 47-50

Abstract : In a field experiment by the Central Station of Fertilizers and Agricultural Soil Science, SoyuzNIKhI [All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture] (1956), the effectiveness of NU in the capacity of a nitrogen fertilizer at the pre-sowing application exceeded, and with additional application under the plant equalled the effectiveness of

Card 1/2

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Plants for Technical Use. M
Oil Plants. Sugar Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24965

N_{aa}. The speed of nitrification of N_M in the sierozem soil equalled the nitrification speed of N_{aa}.

Card 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR M-7
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. /?, 1958, No. 87141

AUTHOR : Protasov, P.; Yarovenko, G.
INST. :
TITLE : Use of Calcium Cyanamide as a Nitrogen Fertilizer for Cotton.

ORIG. PUB. : Khlopkovodstvo, 1957, No 10, 23-26

ABSTRACT : On prolonged storage N_c loses a part of N and becomes unsuited for defoliation of cotton (when the content of N is less than 16%). In this connection the Central Station of Fertilizers and Agricultural Soil Science of Union-NIKhI has conducted in 1946-1957 experiments on utilization of low-N content N_c as fertilizer for cotton. The experiments showed that effectiveness of N_c as a fertilizer depends on the time of its application. Early preplanting application of N_c at the time of autumn- or preplanting plowing eliminates its toxicity to plants and promotes conversion of N to readily assimilable form. Rate of application is 300-400 kg/hectare. This amount of

CARD: 1/2

Country : USSR
CATEGORY :

M-7

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 19, 1959, No. 87141

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : N_c makes it possible to increase the yield by at least 2-3 centners/hectare. In the Uzbek SSR alone, 30-50 thousand hectares can be fertilized by making use of N_c that is not suitable for defoliation.

A. M. Smirnov.

CARD: 2/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82429

Author : Yaroverko, G.I.

Inst : Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR

Title : On Testing Bicarbonate of Ammonium on Cotton Plantings.

Orig Pub : UzSSR Fanlar Akad. dokladlari, Dokl. AN UzSSR, 1957, No 11, 45-47

Abstract : Results of field and laboratory investigations carried out in 1956 at the Central Station of Fertilizers and Agricultural Science of the All-Union Cotton Scientific Research Institute on the study of ammonium bicarbonate prepared by Moscow Institute of Chemical Mechanical Engineering. The field tests were conducted in Tashkentskaya oblast' on typical medium loamy sierozem irrigated long before against the background of P60 in the form of

Card 1/2 Tsentral'naya stantsiya udobreniy i agropochvovedeniya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issled. in-ta khlopkovodstva

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82429

P_c. After application in the form of top dressing, ammonium bicarbonate was equal in effectiveness to N_{aa}. Under the conditions of the hot climate of Central Asia, this fertilizer decomposes rapidly in storage (even under the conditions of good storage in fitted out warehouses the losses for 4 months reach 32%). -- A.M. Smirnov

Card 2/2

YAROVENKO, G. I., Cand Agri Sci —(diss) "The effect of the form of nitrogen fertilizers on the yield of cotton," Moscow, 1958, 19 pp, 150 cop. (Sci Res Institute for Fertilizers and Insectofungicides im Prof. Ya. V. Samoylov) (KL, 45-60, 127)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers. J

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 2 3 1958, No. 104469

AUTHOR : Protasov, P. V.; Yarovenko, G. I.
INST. : --
TITLE : The Role of Antiseptics in Increasing the Effectiveness of Nitrogen Fertilizers on Irrigated Cotton Fields

ORIG. PUB. : Udobreniye i urozhay, 1958, No. 2, 31-34

ABSTRACT : Field experiments carried out on cotton-growing collective farms of Uzbekistan (the soil is typical sierozem with long-standing cotton culture) showed that the simultaneous introduction under plowing of N_{aa} and an antiseptic (N_{ts}) -- lindane , paraform, and granosan -- sharply inhibited the viability of nitrifying and denitrifying bacteria, thus eliminating the possibility of N loss through denitrification and wash-out of N nitrate by autumn-winter precipitation. Thus, the introduction under plowing of 30 kg/hectare of N_{aa} + 60 kg/hectare of antiseptic (12% lindane dust, paraform or granosan) increased the growth of cotton, the

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : J

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104469

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : number of bolls on the plants, and the yield of cotton wool by 3-4 centners/hectare in comparison with N_{aa} alone, introduced in the same dose under plowing or as a top dressing. The application of lindane dust produced the greatest effect. N_{ts}, applied under plowing at the rate of 30 kg/hectare instead of N_{aa}, showed analogous action. Similar results were obtained in another field experiment. Laboratory investigations (experiment in Petri dishes) showed that the addition to N_{aa} or N_e of small doses of lindane and N_{ts} dust was accompanied by a considerable accumulation of ammonium N and by its slower oxidation to nitrates.--O. P. Medvedeva

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oleiferous. Sugar-Bearing.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 4, 1959, No.15732

AUTHOR : Protasov, P.; Yarovenko, G.
INST. : Cotton Growing Research Inst., Uzbek SSR
TITLE : Effectiveness of Presowing Placement of Ammonia Sulfate under Cotton.

ORIG. PUB. : Khlopkovodstvo, 1958, No.2, 33-36

ABSTRACT : Findings of experiments of the central station of fertilizers and agricultural soil science of the cotton growing research institute of Uzbek SSR, and also an experiment of the agricultural chemistry laboratory of the Chinazskaya MTS on the advantage of N_a as compared with N_{aa} in case of presowing placement of N_a under cotton (in sierozems) at a rate of 25 to 30 % of the annual quota. Organizational economic advantages of this method are also indicated.
-- B. L. Klyachko-Gurvich

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oleiferous. Sugar-Bearing.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. 15731

AUTHOR : Protasov, P.V., Yarovenko, G.I.
INST. : All-Union Cottbn Sci.Res.Inst.
TITLE : Presowing Placement of Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizers under Cotton.

ORIG. PUB. : Udobreniya i urozhay, 1958, No.3, 35-38

ABSTRACT : The economic estimates and findings are cited of experiments of the central station of fertilizers and agrosoil science of the All-Union Cotton Scientific Research Institute for 1957, conducted in sierozems in a number of kolkhozy of the Uzbek SSR, on the advantages of placing part of the liquid fertilizers amounting to 30 % of the annual N quota under ploughland as compared to using the entire annual quota of liquid ammonia only as supplementary fertilizer in the

CARD: 1/2

CATEGORY :

ABS. JOURN. : RZhBiol., No. 4, 1959, No.15731

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT period of vegetation. The presowing placement of part of the liquid ammonia heightened the raw cotton crop yield and reduced the capital investments in the construction of warehouse premises. -- B.I. [illegible]-Burvich

CARD: 2/2

YAROVENKO, G.I.

Effect of watering on the efficiency of nitrogen fertilizers. Dokl. AN Uzb. SSR no.3:55-57 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. TSentral'naya stantsiya udobreniya i agropochvovedeniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khlopkovogo instituta Uzbekskoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk. Predstavleno chlenom -korrespondentom AN UzSSR A.M. Mal'tsevym.

(Nitrates) (Fertilizers and manures)

YAROVENKO, G.I.

Effect of benzene hexachloride on the effectiveness of ammonium nitrate plowed under before cotton seeding. Dokl. AN Uz.SSR no.5:47-49 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. TSentral'naya stantsiya udobreniy i agropochvovedeniya Soyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khlopkovogo instituta Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk UzSSR. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk UzSSR S.N. Ryzhovym.
(Benzene hexachloride) (Ammonium nitrate) (Cotton)

YARO'ENKO, G.I.

Effect of form of nitrogen fertilizers on the nitrate and ammonium nitrogen in Sierozem soils. Dok. AN UzSSR no.10:41-44 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1. TSentral'naya stantsiya udobreniya i agropochvovedeniya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khlopkovodstva Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk UzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk UzSSR S.N.Ryzhovym.
(Sierozem soils) (Fertilizers and manures)

YAROVENKO, G.I.

Testing the effect of ammonia water on cotton plantings. Dokl. AN Uz.SSR no.12:55-57 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. TSentral'naya stantsiya udobreniya i agropochvovedeniya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khlopkovodstva i Akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk UzSSR. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk UzSSR N.M.Mannanovym.
(Cotton---Fertilizers and manures) (Ammonium hydroxide)

YAROVENKO, G.I.

Time for applying liquid nitrogen fertilizers to cotton. Dokl.AN Uz.SSR no.3:47-49 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. TSentral'naya stantsiya udobreniya i agropochvovedeniya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khlopkovodstva. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk UzSSR N.M.Mannanovym.
(Cotton--Fertilizers and manures)

UMAROV, A.A.; YAROVENKO, G.I.

Effect of ammonia and nitrate nutrition on development and yield of cotton under the conditions of varying water supply. Uzb. biol. zhur. 7 no.1:17-19 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy ordena Lenina nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopkovodstva.

YAROVENKO, G.I.; UMAROV, A.A.

Effect of the size of fractions of urea-formaldehyde fertilizers on the biochemical capacity of soils for nitrate accumulation and the yield of cotton. Uzb. biol. zhur. 7 no.6:62-66 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy ordena Lenina nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopkovodstva.

YAROVENKO, G.I.; KIR, I.N.

Effect of stimulating and phytocidal doses of insecticides on the biological capacity of soils to the nitrate accumulation, development and yield of the cotton plant. Uzb. biol. zhur. 8 no.2:15-17 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopkovodstva, Tashkent.

YAROVENKO, F.P.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Technical Oleaceae, Sugar Plants M-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1690

Author : I.P. Yarovenko
Inst : Not Given
Title : An Attempt to Grow Sugar Cane in Uzbekistan

Orig Pub : Sots. s.kh. Uzbekistana, 1956, No 10, 64-67

Abstract : General description of a 10-year attempt to grow sugar cane in the Khazarbag sovhoze is given. The methods of agrotechny (periods and methods of planting, system of cultivating the soil, fertilizers, irrigation, means of fighting pests and diseases), which permitted the yield to increase from 100 to 160 (in the initial period of application) to 500-550 c/h during the years 1952-1953.

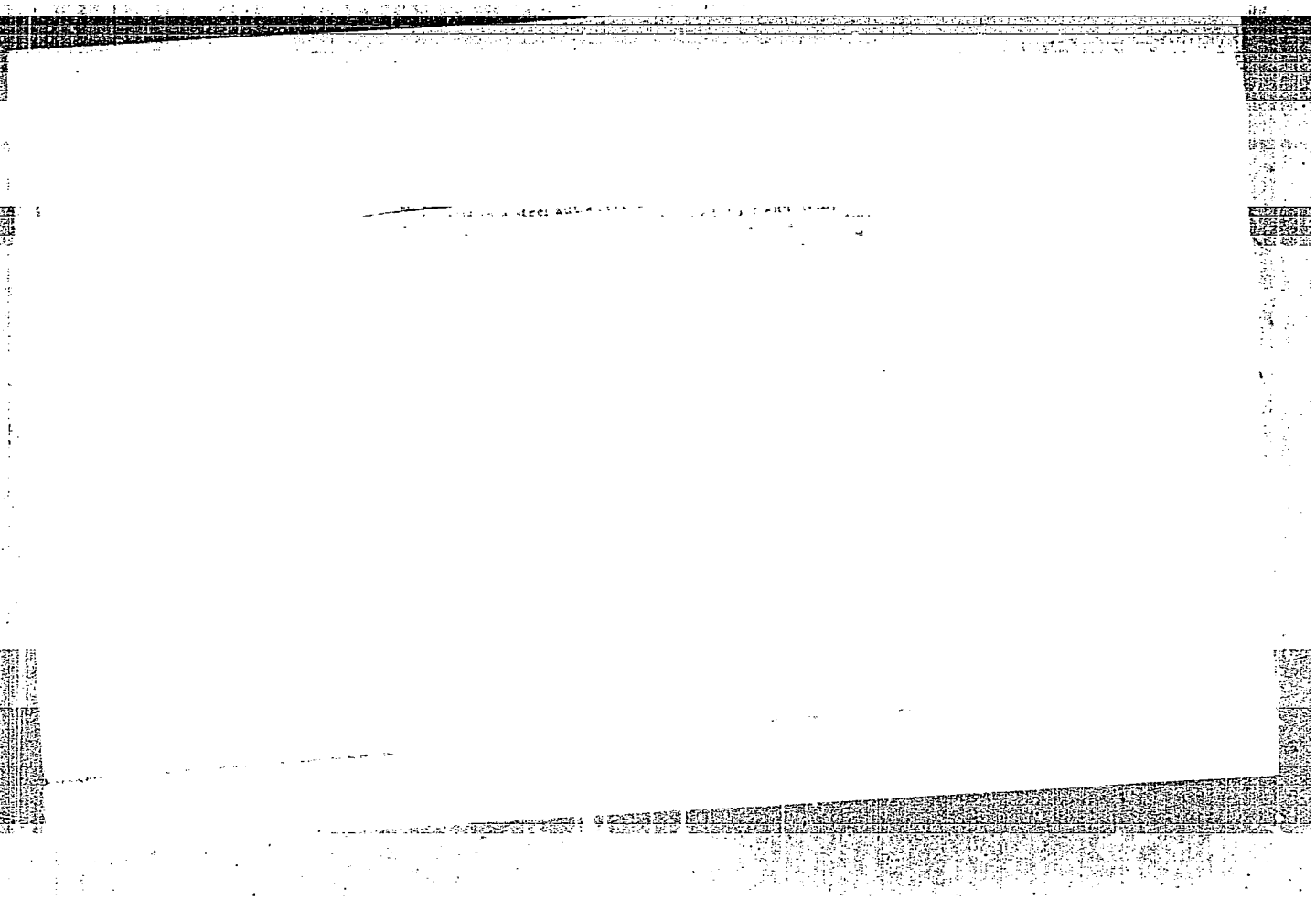
Card : 1/1

MARFUNIN, A.S. [translator]; PETROV, V.P. [redaktor]; YAROVENKO, M.Ye. redaktor; DUMBRE, I.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Feldspars; second collection of articles. Translated from the English by A.S.Marfunin] Polevye shpaty; 2-i sbornik statei. Perevod s angliiskogo A.S.Marfunina. Pod red. V.P.Petrova. Predisl.V.P.Petrova i A.S.Marfunina. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry. Vol.2. 1956. 366 p. (MIRA 9:6)
(Feldspar)

YAROVENKO, N.N.; MOTORNYY, S.P.; KIRENSKAYA, L.I.; VASIL'YEVA, A.S.

Reaction of halide anhydrides of fluorinated carboxylic and thiocarboxylic acids with sodium azides. Zhur. ob. khim. 27 no.8:2243-2246 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Sodium azide) (Acids, Fatty)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962210016-3"

YAROVENKO, N.N.; MOTORNYY, S.P.: KIRENSKAYA, L.I.

Formation of difluoroketene and its ploymer. Zhur.ob.khim. 27 no.10:2796-2799 O '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Ketene) (Polymerization)

YAROVENKO, N.N.; VASIL'YEVA, A.S.

New means of introducing trihalogen methyl group into organic compounds. Zhur.ob.khim. 28 no.9:2502-2504 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Methyl group)

YAROVENKO, N.N.; MOTORNYY, S.P.

Preparation of N-trifluomethylthiocarbamic acid esters. Zhur.ob. khim. 28 no.9:2504-2505 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Carbamic acid)

YAROVENKO, N.N.

Properties of organic compounds in the light of the Mendeleev Periodic Law. Part 1: Boiling temperature of fluorine compounds and other halides. Zhur.ob.khim. 28 no.9:2506-2509 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Halogen compounds) (Boiling points)

5 (3) SOV/79-29-3-38/61

AUTHORS: Yarovenko, N. N., Gaziyeva, G. B., Shemanina, V. N., Fedorova, N. A.

TITLE: Syntheses of Organoselenium Compounds Using Carbon Selenide as the Initial Product (Sintezy selenoorganicheskikh soyedineniy, iskhodya iz selenougleroda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 3, pp 940-942 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aim of the investigations reported in the present paper was the synthesis of new selenium compounds, using carbon selenide as initial product. Carbon selenide is known to be one of the simplest and best accessible selenium carbon compounds. It is formed in the reaction of carbon tetrachloride with phosphorus pentaselenide (Refs 1,2), cadmium selenide (Ref 3) or with hydrogen selenide, as well as in the heating of elementary selenium with methylene chloride in the nitrogen current (Ref 5); the last method is considered the best. Carbon selenide readily reacts with chlorine under formation of trichloromethyl selenium chloride (Ref 5)

Card 1/3

$CSe_2 \xrightarrow{Cl_2} CCl_3SeCl$. At low temperatures it is possible to obtain higher yields (up to 73%) of trichloromethyl selenium chloride. The authors found that the latter readily reacts with potassium cyanide under formation of trichloromethyl selenium cyanate: $CCl_3SeCl \xrightarrow{KCN} CCl_3SeCN$. In the reaction of trichloromethyl selenium chloride with ethylene trichloromethyl-β-chloroethyl selenide is formed: $CCl_3SeCl \xrightarrow{CH_2=CH_2} CCl_3SeCH_2CH_2Cl$. In the reduction of trichloromethyl selenium chloride with metallic tin in the hydrochloric acid medium the dimer of the selenium carbonyl chloride is obtained: $CCl_3SeCl \xrightarrow{Sn} (CCl_2Se)_2$. In the reaction of carbon selenide with selenium dioxide the

Syntheses of Organoselenium Compounds Using Carbon Selenide as the Initial Product

SOV/79-29-3-38/61

carbon selenium oxide is formed: $CSe_2 \xrightarrow{SeO_2 + \text{oleum}} CSeO$.

There are 5 references.

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1958

Card 3/3

SOV/79-29-7-12/83

5(3)
AUTHORS: Motornyy, S. P., Kirenskaya, L. I., Yarovenko, N. N.

TITLE: New N-Trifluoromethyl Carbaminates
(Novyye efiry N-triftormetilkarbaminovoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2157-2159 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to data from publications fluorinated alkyl isocyanates show a high reactivity (Ref 1). They enter especially easily reaction with alcohols and phenols to form esters of N-perfluoro alkyl carbamic acid, e.g.

$$R_FNCO \xrightarrow{CH_3OH} R_FNHCO_2CH_3$$

In papers published earlier by the authors(Ref 2) the reactions of trifluoromethyl isocyanate with halogen hydracid and mercaptans were described. Since the investigation of the chemical properties of alkyl isocyanates and their fluorinated derivatives is of certain interest, the present paper deals with the synthesis of some new N-trifluoromethyl carbaminates. The constants and analytical data of the new compounds are tabulated.

Card 1/2

New N-Trifluoromethyl Carbaminates SOV/79-29-7-12/83

Trifluoromethyl isocyanate reacts with normal alcohols under strong heating. For this reason the reaction of the equimolecular amounts of trifluoromethyl isocyanate and alcohol was carried out in a closed glass ampoule with intense cooling. Yields were 55 to (in individual cases) 70-85 %. More details are given in the experimental part. There are 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1958

Card 2/2

5(3)
AUTHORS: Yarovenko, N. N., Raksha, M. A. SOV/79-29-7-13/83

TITLE: Fluorination by Means of α-Fluorinated Amines (Ftorirovaniye s pomoshch'yu α-ftorirovannykh aminov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2159-2163 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the investigation of the chemical properties of α-fluorinated amines the authors succeeded in synthesizing new organofluorine compounds. They found that the amines $RCF_2NR'_2$ react with alcohols to form alkyl fluorides. This reaction takes place easily with a simple mixing (yield up to 66 %)(Scheme 1). The reactions of the fluorinated amines RCF_2NR_2 were carried out in a similar way with carboxylic acids, with their salts or with thiocarboxylic acids under the formation of acid fluorides of carboxylic acids (Scheme 2). According to references 1 and 2, also the reactions of α-fluorinated amines take place with H_2S and H_2Se under the formation of the hitherto unknown dialkyl amides of fluorinated thiocarboxylic and selenium carboxylic acids:

Card 1/2

$$CHFClCF_2N(C_2H_5)_2 \xrightarrow{H_2S} CHFClCSN(C_2H_5)_2$$

$$CHF_2CF_2N(C_2H_5)_2 \longrightarrow CHF_2CSN(C_2H_5)_2$$

$$CHF_2CF_2N(C_2H_5)_2 \xrightarrow{H_2Se} CHF_2CSeN(C_2H_5)_2$$

The high mobility of fluorine atoms in α-position to nitrogen and the ease with which they may be replaced by elements of group 6 may be explained by pσ-conjunction (Ref 4). The fluorinated amines necessary for these reactions are obtained by the reaction of the secondary amines with fluorinated olefines (Refs 2, 3) which takes place especially easily in the case of addition of secondary amines to trifluoro chloroethylene (Scheme 4). There are 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1958

SOV/79-29-7-14/83

5(3)

AUTHORS: Yarovenko, N. N., Motornyy, S. P., Vasil'yeva, A. S., Gershzon, T. P.

TITLE: Difluoro Chloromethyl Sulphene Chloride (Diftorkhlormetilsul'fenkhlorid)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2163-2165 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the present paper was the synthesis of the above compound. In contrast to trichloro methyl sulphene chloride, the product of its reaction with diethyl amine, trichloro methyl-(N-diethyl)-sulphene amide, reacts with antimony trifluoride in the presence of small amounts of $SbCl_5$, without separation of the C-S bond, to form fluorodichloro-, difluorochloro-, and probably trifluoromethyl-(N-diethyl)-sulphene amides. In this connection heating and its duration play an important part. Below 65° practically only fluoro dichloromethyl-(N-diethyl)-sulphene amide is formed. At 67° and after heating during 1 1/2 hours difluoro chloromethyl-(N-diethyl)-sulphene amide (25 %) is formed in the mixture with fluoro dichloro- and trichloro methyl-(N-diethyl)-sulphene amide. Since difluoro chloromethyl-(N-diethyl)-sulphene amide is very unstable, it is not necessary

Card 1/2

to separate it from the reaction mass. The liquid must only be separated from the solid, resinous reaction products and then saturated with dry HCl (Ref 4)(Scheme 3). The thus obtained mixture of trichloro-, difluoro chloro-, and fluorodichloro methyl sulphene chloride may easily be separated by distillation in a column. The effect of temperature and the duration of heating on the yield of difluorochloro- and fluorodichloromethyl sulphene chlorides may be seen from a table. There are 1 table and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1958

YAROVENKO, N.N.; RAKSHA, M.A.; SHEMANINA, V.N.

Synthesis of halogenated bis (alkyl) diselenides and symmetrical bis (chlorodifluoromethyl) disulfide. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.12:4069-4071 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Diselenide) (Disulfide)

YAROVENKO, N.N.; MOTORNYY, S.P.

Methods of synthesizing fluorine analogues of dichloroformoxime.
Zhur. ob khim. 30 no.12:4066-4069 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Formaldehyde)

87535
S/079/60/030/012/020/027
B001/B064

5.3600

AUTHORS: Yarovenko, N. N. and Raksha, M. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of Tetrafluoro Dimethyl-diselenide and Some of Its Properties

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 12, pp. 4064-4066

TEXT: The authors found already in a previous paper (Ref.1) that - analogously to hexafluoro dimethyl-diselenide - the tetrafluoro dimethyl-diselenide

$$(CF_3CO_2)_2Hg \xrightarrow{S} CF_3SeSeCF_3$$
$$(CHF_2CO_2)_2Hg \xrightarrow{Se} CHF_2SeSeCHF_2$$

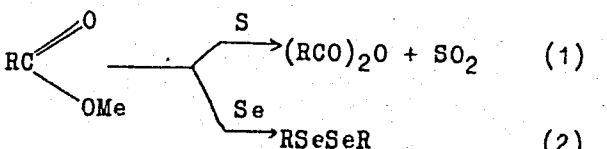
is formed in the decarboxylation of the mercury salt of difluoro acetic acid in the presence of selenium. A comparison of these reactions with the well-known reaction of trifluoro acetic acid salts with sulfur (Ref.2) shows that the decarboxylation of fluoro carboxylic acid salts in the presence of the elements of group VI may proceed in two directions. The reaction depends on the position of the salt former in the periodic table:

Card 1/2

87535

Synthesis of Tetrafluoro Dimethyl-diselenide and Some of Its Properties

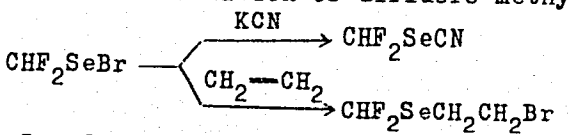
S/079/60/030/012/020/027
B001/B064



$$RC(=O)OMe \xrightarrow{S} (RCO)_2O + SO_2 \quad (1)$$

$$\xrightarrow{Se} RSeSeR \quad (2) \qquad (R = \text{alkyl fluoride}).$$

Apparently, also at a further rise of the atomic number of the element, a decomposition of the salts in direction (2) occurs. It may be assumed that in the reaction of tellurium with salts of fluorinated carboxylic acids, fluorinated dialkyl ditellurides are formed. Difluoro methyl selenium bromide CHF_2SeBr resulted from the reaction of tetrafluoro dimethyl-diselenide with bromine. It reacts readily with calcium cyanide under the formation of difluoro methyl selenocyanide and adds to ethylene under the formation of difluoro methyl-β-bromoethyl selenide:



$$CHF_2SeBr \xrightarrow{KCN} CHF_2SeCN$$

$$\xrightarrow{CH_2=CH_2} CHF_2SeCH_2CH_2Br$$

There are 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 British.
SUBMITTED: January 11, 1960
Card 2/2

87536

S/079/60/030/012/021/027
B001/B064

5.3600

AUTHORS: Yarovenko, N. N., Raksha, M. A., and Shemanina, V. N.

TITLE: Synthesis of Halogenated Dialkyl Diselenide and the Symmetrical Tetrafluoro Dichloro Dimethyl Disulfide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 12, pp. 4069 - 4071

TEXT: Considering the papers of Refs.1-5 on the synthesis of the halogenated dialkyl selenides, the authors found that the fluorinated dialkyl diselenides are also obtained when monoselenium bromide is reacted with tetrafluoro ethylene:

$$Se_2Br_2 + CF_2 = CF_2 \longrightarrow \begin{matrix} SeCF_2CF_2Br \\ | \\ SeCF_2CF_2Br \end{matrix}$$

. This reaction is very sensitive to temperature and longer heating. The best diselenide yield is obtained by gradually heating the initial products to 160°C in an inert solvent. When the reaction mixture is rapidly heated to a high temperature, the monoselenium bromide brominates the diselenide under the separation of

Card 1/2

87536

Synthesis of Halogenated Dialkyl Diselenide and the Symmetrical Tetrafluoro Dichloro Dimethyl Disulfide

S/079/60/030/012/021/027
B001/B064

considerable amounts of elementary selenium. The structure of the diselenide obtained was confirmed by a chlorination to 2-bromo-1,1-2,2-tetrafluoro ethyl selenium chloride ($BrCF_2CF_2SeCl$). Some halogenated alkyl selenium halides may be reduced to halogenated dialkyl diselenides ($CF_3SeSeCF_3$). 2,2'-dichloro diethyl diselenide may be obtained by reacting 2,2'-dihydroxy diethyl diselenide with concentrated hydrochloric acid. The initial product for this reaction was obtained by reacting ethylene oxide with H_2Se under pressure. The dialkyl diselenides obtained are colored, bad smelling liquids which are insoluble in water. There are 8 references: 4 Soviet, 3 US, and 1 British.

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1960

Card 2/2

27504
S/079/61/031/009/005/012
D215/D306

5.3600

AUTHORS: Yarovenko, N.N., and Vasil'eva, A.S.

TITLE: Dichloroperfluorodivinylsulphide and sulphides with monofluorochloroethyl group

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 31, no. 9, 1961, 3021 - 3023

TEXT: The work was conducted to establish the order of addition of sulphur monochloride and hydrogen sulphide to fluorinated olefines under pressure and the action of light. It has been established that when a mixture of hydrogen sulphide and trifluorochloroethylene is irradiated in a sealed ampoule, in the presence of benzoyl peroxide, dichloroperfluorodivinylsulphide and its polymers are obtained,

$$H_2S \xrightarrow{CF_2 = CFCl} [S(CF_2 - CHFCl)_2] \xrightarrow{-HF} S(CF = CFCl)_2 + [S(CF = CFCl)_2]_n.$$

Card 1/4

27504
S/079/61/031/009/005/012
D215/D306

Dichloroperfluorodivinylsulphide ...

When sulphur monochloride and vinyl fluoride are reacted under similar conditions, 2,2'-difluoro-2,2'-dichlorodiethylsulphide is formed

$$S_2Cl_2 \xrightarrow{CH_2 = CHF} S(CH_2CHFCl)_2 + S.$$

The structure of this compound is confirmed by the inertness of all C-Cl and C-F bonds. Prolonged stirring of the compound in water at room temperature fails to produce ionic fluorine or chlorine. In compounds with one 2-chloroethyl group and one 2'-fluoro-2'-chloro- or 2,2'-difluoroethyl group only one chlorine atom of 2-chloroethyl group is easily hydrolized. These compounds were prepared by reacting 1-fluoro-1-chloro-2-bromoethane, 1-fluoro-1,2-dichloroethane and 1,1-difluoro-2-bromoethane with sodium 2-hydroxyethylmercaptide followed by substitution of the hydroxyl group with chlorine

$$HOCH_2CH_2SNa \xrightarrow{CH_2BrCHFCl} S\begin{matrix}CH_2CHFCl\\CH_2CH_2OH\end{matrix} \xrightarrow{SOCl_2} S\begin{matrix}CH_2CHFCl\\CH_2CH_2Cl\end{matrix}$$

Card 2/4

Dichloroperfluorodivinylsulphide ...

The order of addition of sulphur monochloride to vinyl fluoride is confirmed indirectly by the fact that when sulphur monochloride is reacted with vinyl chloride 2,2,2',2'-tetrachlorodiethylsulphide is produced and the latter hydrolyzes in water to form dialdehyde proving its structure

$$S_2Cl_2 \xrightarrow[-S]{CH_2=CHCl} S(CH_2CHCl_2)_2 \xrightarrow{H_2O} S\left(CH_2C\begin{matrix}O\\ \|\\ H\end{matrix}\right)_2$$

Preparation of 2,2'-difluoro-2,2'-dichlorodiethylsulphide involved sealing 20.3 g of S_2Cl_2, 18.5 g of vinyl fluoride and 0.2 g of benzoyl peroxide in an ampoule and irradiating the mixture with a 500 W lamp for 200 hrs. Vacuum distillation yieled 9 g of fraction b.pt. 78-79°C/9 mm, n_D^{17} - 1.4813, d_4^{17} - 1.4550, corresponding to the formula $C^4H_6SF_2Cl_2$. 2,2'-difluoro-2,2'-dichlorodiethylsulphine-p-toluenesulphonylimine m.pt. 139°C corresponding to the formula

Card 3/4

27504
S/079/61/031/009/005/012
D215/D306

Dichloroperfluorodivinylsulphide ...

$CH_3C_6H_4SO_2NS(CH_2CHFCl)_2$ was prepared by shaking 0.02 q.mol. 2,2'-difluoro-2,2'-dichlorodiethylsulphide with $CH_3C_6H_4SO_2NNaCl.\ 3H_2O$ solution for 1 hr. and recrystallization from alcohol. 2,2,2'2'-tetrachlorodiethylsulphide was prepared by irradiation of a mixture of 0.2 q. mol. S_2Cl_2, 0.2 g benzoyl peroxide and 0.2 g mol. vinylchloride for 15 days. Vacuum distillation yielded 36 % $C_2H_6SCl_4$ b.pt. 106°C/8mm, n_D^{23} - 1.500, d_4^{23} - 1.5823 2-fluoro-2,2'-dichlorodiethylsulphide, b.pt. 102°C/16 mm, n_D^{15} - 1.5050, d_4^{15} - 1.3301, 2-fluoro-2,2'-dichlorodiethylsulphine-p-toluenesulphonylimine m.pt. 119.5°C; 2,2-difluoro-2'-chlorodiethylsulphide b.pt. 77°C/23 mm, n_D^{14} - 1.4675, d_4^{14} - 1.3501, and tetrafluorodichlorodivinylsulphide b.pt. 64°C/748 mm, n_D^{20} - 1.3984, d_4^{20} - 1.5160 were also prepared.

SUBMITTED: July 23, 1960

Card 4/4

YAROVENKO, N.N.; RAKSHA, M.A.; GAZIYEVA, G.B.

New methods for the preparation of esters and selenious acid ester halides. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.12:4006-4010 D '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Selenious acid)

YAROVENKO, N.N.; RAKSHA, M.A.

Reaction of difluoromethyldifluoroacetate with potassium fluoride.
Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.12:4011-4012 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Acetic acid)
(Potassium fluoride)

RAKSHA, M.A.; YAROVENKO, N.N.

Reaction of difluoroacetates with arsenic, arsenic trichloride, and nitrosyl chloride. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.1:273-274 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Acetic acid) (Arsenic chloride)
(Nitrosyl chloride)

YAROVENKO, N.N., doktor khimicheskikh nauk

Psychotomimetic agents. Zhur. VKHO 9 no.4:448-455 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

YAROVENKO, O.; MIROSHNIK, A.

Use of diffusion screens in rotary apparatus. Sakh. prom. 37 no.8:71 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Krasnyanskogo sakharnogo zavoda (for Yarovenko).
2. Glavnyy tekhnolog Krasnyanskogo sakharnogo zavoda (for Miroshnik).
(Diffusers)

SILIN, P.M.; LITVAK, I.M.; BARABANOV, M.I.; LIKHITSKIY, M.Kh.; BODNAR', S.G.; ROSTRIPENKO, I.A.; SOFRONYUK, L.P.; YAROVENKO, O.A.; MIROSHNIK, A.P.; IVASENKO, G.

Accelerating the sedimentation in settlers. Sakh. prom. 36 no.7:9-17 Jl '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti (for Silin). 2. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti imeni Mikoyana (for Litvak, Barabanov, Likhitskiy). 3. Lannovskiy sakharnyy zavod (for Bondar', Ivasenko). 4. 2-y im. Petrovskogo sakharnyy zavod (for Rostripenko). 5. Gindeshtskiy sakharnyy zavod (for Sofronyuk). 5. Krasnyanskiy sakharnyy zavod (for Yarovenko, Miroshnik).

1. YAROVENKO, V.; BAYKO, V. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Soils-Analysis

7. Problem of early spring tillage of the soil. Pochvovedenie. No. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

YAROVENKO, V.L.

Sterilization of fermentation vats in continuous fermentation. Spirt. prom. 20 no.3:14-17 '54. (MLRA 7:10)
(Sterilization) (Fermentation)

YAROVENKO, V.L.

Investigation of the movement processes of liquid in a fermentation vessel and battery. Spirt.prom.21 no.2:6-10 '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.

(Fermentation)

YAROVENKO, V. L.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63542

Author: Yarovenko, V. L.

Institution: None All Sci Res Inst Alcohol Industry

Title: Effect of Conditions on Displacement of Liquid in the Vessels of a Fermentation Battery

Original Periodical: Spirt. prom-st', 21, 1955, No 3, 15-19

Abstract: Effectuation of continuous fermentation of starchy raw materials necessitated the carrying out of laboratory experiments to determine the dynamics of movement of a sugar solution in vessels connected in series. Described are the experimental techniques and the results obtained.

Card 1/1

YAROVENKO, V. L.

YAROVENKO, V. L. "A Continuous Method of Fermentation in the Production of Alcohol from Raw Starch." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Technological Inst of the Food Industry. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 19, 1956.

YAROVENKO, V. L.

Charging wort into a fermentation battery. V. L. [illegible]
[illegible] USSR 104 106. Nov 25, 1956 Addn to

Thus, after the 1st vat is disconnected for sterilization, part
[illegible] transfer where it is steri-
[illegible]
into the same vat and the fermenter is filled with mash
from the 2nd vat

YAROVENKO, V.L.

Plenary session of the scientific council of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Alcohol Industry. Spirt.prom.22 no.1:46 '56. (Distilling industries) (MIRA 9:7)

The acidity of mashes at continuous fermentation. V. L. Yaroyenko. *Spirtovaya Prom.* 22, No. 2, 7–10(1956).—Samples of 2 l. each of barley mash were disinfected and sterilized and were kept for 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 hrs. at 20°, before 60 ml. thereof were added to 600 ml. of sterile wort and 53 ml. of plant yeast. Curves are presented for the acidity as found from 0 to 144 hrs. of fermentation. The acidities found range from 0.2 to 1.7°, they increase with increasing fermentation time, and the samples of mash which originally were kept longer prior to the preparation of the fermentation mixt., gave always higher acidities at any time of sample withdrawal. Werner Jacobson

YARCVENKO, V.L.

4

Filling a battery of fermentation vats with wort in a continuous fermentation process. V. I. Yarovenko, P. V. Seregin, L. A. Polevoi, and E. P. Shilkina. U.S.S.R. 105,487, Aug. 25, 1957. Addn. to U.S.S.R. 96,695. The fermenting liquid moves from vat to vat because of an excess pressure maintained at the head vat. CO_2 derived from the preceding vat is led to the head vat at a point below the level of the tube through which the fermenting liquid flows. M. Hoch

Yarovenko V.L.

USSR/General Problems. Methodology. History. Scientific Institutions and Conferences. Instruction. Questions Concerning Bibliography and Scientific Documentation A

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 6830

Author : V. B. Fremel' and V. L. Yarovenko
Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Alcohol and Liqueur-Vodka Industry
Title : Work of All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Alcohol and Liqueur-Vodka Industry

Orig Pub : Spirt. prom-st', 1957, No 7, 18-24

Abstract : To the 40th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Card 1/1

YAROVENKO, V. L.

Research planned in the alcohol and liqueur-vodka industry [of the USSR] for 1957. V. L. Yarovenko. *Spirtovaya Prom.* 23 No. 1 [19-24] 1957. The research for 1957 comprises the [illegible] raw products; direct fermentation of starchy raw [illegible] preparation of [illegible] and [illegible] and automatic [illegible] provement of EtOH rectification; obtaining preparations high in proteolytic and amylolytic enzymes in the course of and for the malt preparation; raising the activity of the yeasts; improvement of analytical methods, and further [illegible] industry.

YAROVENKO, V.L.

Out session of the Scientific Council of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of the Alcohol Industry. Spirt. Prom. 23 no.2: 45 '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Distilling industries)

YAROVENKO, V.L.

Scientific Research Institute of Fermentation Industries in Poland.
Spirt. prom. 23 no.4:44-46 '57 (MLRA 10:5)
(Poland--Distilling industries)

YAROVENKO, V.L.

Acetone-butyl industry of the Polish People's Republic. Spirt. prom. 23 no.5:14-19 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Poland--Acetone) (Poland--Butyl alcohol)

FREMEL', V.B.

FREMEL', V.B.; YAROVENKO, V.L.

Work of the All-Union Scientific Research Institut of the Alcohol, Liqueur and Vodka Industry. Spirt.prom. 23 no.7: 18-24 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Distilling industries)

YAROVENKO V.L.

YAROVENKO, V.L.; KOMAROV, A.F.

Processing beet molasses at alochol plants in Czechoslovakia. (MIRA 11:1)
Spirt.prom. 23 no.8:25-29 '57.
(Czechoslovakia--Alcohol)

YAROVENKO, Viktor L'vovich; KUZNETSOV, N.M., retsenzent; MALCHENKO, A.L., spetsred.; KOVALEVSKAYA, A.I., red.; TARASOVA, N.M., tekhn.red.

[Continuous alcohol fermentation] Potochnyi metod spirtovogo brozheniia. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1958. 127 p. (MIRA 12:4) (Fermentation)

YAROVENKO, V.L.; SKALKINA, Ye.P.; PYKHOVA, S.V.; LAZAREVA, A.N.

Continuous fermentation. Trudy TSNIISP no.6:3-8 '58. (MIRA 14:12)
(Fermentation)

YAROVENKO, V.L.; SKALKINA, Ye.P.; PYKHOVA, S.V.; LAZAREVA, A.N.

Cyclic semicontinuous fermentation. Trudy TSNIISP no.6:9-14 '58.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Fermentation)

YAROVENKO, V.L

KOMAROV, A.F.; YAROVENKO, V.L.

Power engineering and mechanization in alcohol plants in Czechoslovakia. Spirt. prom. 24 no.1:17-23 '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Czechoslovakia--Distilling industries)

YAROVENKO, V.L.; NAKHMANOVICH, B.M.; SHCHEBLYKINA, M.A.; SHCHEBLYKIN, N.P.

Analysis of the battery method of fermenting in the manufacture of butyl alcohol and acetone. Spirt. prom. 24 no.5:5-11 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Butyl alcohol) (Acetone)

YAROVENKO, V.L.; MAMUNYA, A.U.

Sterilization of the fermentation battery for the production of alcohol from molasses. Spirt. prom. 24 no.6:10-13 '58.
(Fermentation) (MIRA 11:10)

YAROVENKO, V. L.

AUTHOR: Alferov, V. V. SOV/30-59-2-48/60

TITLE: Continuous Fermentation and Breeding of Microorganisms (Nepreryvnoye brozheniye i vyrashchivaniye mikroorganizmov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 2, pp 106-108 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Microbiological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) convened a conference from October 13 to 15, 1958 which dealt with the investigation of some working results in this field as well as with the discussion of a further intensification of the productions basing on the activity of microorganisms. The conference was attended by more than 200 representatives of academic and scientific branch research institutes, enterprises, sovnarkhozes, universities, as well as foreign scientists. The following lectures were heard:
N. D. Iyerusalimskiy spoke of the theoretical foundation of the method of continuous microbe breeding and its prospects of application in the microbiological industry.
Ye. A. Plevako, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlebopekarnoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Bread-Production Industry) dealt with the problem of the breeding of yeast in solutions containing molasses.
P. N. Fisher, K. P. Andreyev, V. A. Utenkova, M. Ya. Kalyushnyy and A. P. Kryuchkova, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrolizney i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Industry of Hydrolysis and Sulfite Spirits) evaluated the theoretical and practical work in the field of continuous fermentation of wood hydrolysates and sulfite liquor as well as their utilization for obtaining fodder yeast.
V. I. Morozova, Krasnoyarskiy gidrolizny zavod (Krasnoyarsk Hydrolysis Plant) said that the introduction and completion of the continuous process of yeast breeding made it possible to increase the output of yeast factories by ten times.
V. L. Yarovenko, A. L. Malchenko, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i likero-vodochnoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Spirit, Liqueur and Brandy Industry), V. M. Nakhmanovich, Dekshuiskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya (Dekshuiskaya Scientific Research Laboratory) reported on the experiment of applying the method of continuous fermentation

Card 1/4

Card 2/4

of the starchy raw material and syrup in the alcohol and acetone-butanol industry.

S. A. Konovalov, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Alcohol, Liqueur and Brandy Industry reported on the problem of antiseptics in fighting infection due to ferments. L. Yu. Nadvinskaya, Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk USSR (Microbiological Institute of the AS UkrSSR) reported on the investigation of the morphological and physiological properties of yeast.

A. D. Kovalenko, Andrushevskiy spirtovoy zavod (Andrushevka Distillery), N. Ya. Zarechenko, Malo-Viskovskiy spirtovoy zavod (Malo-Viskovskiy Alcohol-Distillery), A. T. Makarova, Smolenskiy Sovnarkhoz (Smolensk Sovnarkhoz) reported on some working results obtained by distilleries in the syrup fermentation by using the method of continuous flow.

M. S. Loytsyanskaya, Leningradskiy universitet (Leningrad University) characterized the correlation of reproduction processes and biochemical activity of acetic acid bacteria in the high-speed production of vinegar.

Card 3/4 N. M. Neronova, Microbiological Institute of the AS USSR spoke of the possibility of obtaining vitamin B_{12} by continuous breeding of propionic acid bacteria (propionovokislyye bakterii). S. L. Brinberg, O. Z. Grabovskaya, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Antibiotics) reported on the application of this method in the production of penicillin.

V. V. Vyatkina, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Spirit, Liqueur, and Brandy Industry showed that the method of semi-continuous breeding of the fungus Aspergillus niger accelerates fermentation. B. V. Perfil'yev, Leningrad University reported on the results of investigations of the natural microflora by the method of capillary microscopy which he had developed.

V. A. Kordyum, Kiyev University demonstrated his new batcher for continuous breeding of microorganisms in laboratory practice.

J. Vinik and J. Hidas (Czechoslovakia) expressed their opinions on the methods of continuous breeding of microorganisms.

On this Conference it was pointed to the necessity of organising the industrial production of cultures for continuous fermentation.

Card 4/4

YAROVENKO, V.L.; SKALKINA, Ye.P.; PYKHOVA, S.V.; LAZAREVA, A.N.

Experience in introducing and developing the continuous method of fermentation in the processing of starchy raw materials. Trudy TSNIISP no.7:3-16 '59. (MIRA 13:9)
(Fermentation) (Alcohol)

SKALKINA, Ye.P.; YAROVENKO, V.L.; PYKHOVA, S.V.; LAZAREVA, A.N.

Multiplication of yeast cells and their distribution in the battery in a continuous fermentation process. Trudy TSNIISP no.7:16-23 '59. (MIRA 13:9)

(Yeast) (Fermentation)

PYKHOVA, S.V.; YAROVENKO, V.L.; SKALKINA, Ye.P.; LAZAREVA, A.N.

Use of the ether - aldehyde fraction as an antiseptic in the manufacture of alcohol. Trudy TSNIISP no.7:25-28 '59.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Alcohol) (Antiseptics)

YAROVENKO, V.L.; KOPYLOVA, A.M.

Improved design of a pump for transferring beer. Trudy TSNIISP no. 8:157-164 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Distilling industries—Equipment and supplies)
(Pumping machinery)

YAROVENKO, V.L.

All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Alcohol, Liqueur and Vodka Industries and the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Spirt. prom. 25 no.1:15-16 '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Distilling industries)

YAROVENKO, V.L.

New trends in the scientific research of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Alcohol Industry. Spirt. prom. 25 no.6:11-15 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)

KONOVALOV, S.A.; YAROVENKO, V.L.; BUROVA, M.V.; BORODKINA, V.V.

Disinfection of green malt. Spirt.prom. 26 no.1:13-16 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Malt--Disinfection)

YAROVENKO, V.L.; SKALKINA, Ye.P.; PYKHOVA, S.V.

Combined processing of potatoes into alcohol and starch.
Spirit.prom. 26 no.4:4-7 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Potatoes) (Alcohol) (Starch)

YAROVENKO, V.L.

Method of continuous fermentation. Spirt.prom. 26 no.5:3-10 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Fermentation)

YAROVENKO, V.L.; NAKHMANOVICH, B.M.; SENKEVICH, V.V.

Theory of the continuous acetone - butyl alcohol fermentation.
Spirt.prom. 26 no.6:6-9 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Fermentation)

YAROVENKO, V.L.; NAKHMANOVICH, B.M.; SHCHEBLYKIN, N.P.; SENKEVICH, V.V.

Study of continuous acetone-butyl fermentation caused by Clostridium acetobutylicum. Mikrobiologiia 29 no. 4:581-586 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(CLOSTRIDIUM ACETOBUTYLICUM)

NAKHMANOVICH, B.M.; SENKEVICH, V.V.; YAROVENKO, V.L.

Use of butyl bacteria for the fermentation of nonedible raw material. Spirt.prom. 27 no.1:22-25 '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Fermentation)

YAROVENKO, V. L.

Second International Symposium on Continuous Culture of Micro-Organisms. Spirt. prom. 28 no.8:13-16 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

(Fermentation) (Microbiology—Congresses)

YAROVENKO, V.L.; NAKHMANOVICH, B.M.; SENKEVICH, V.V.; SHCHEBLYKIN, N.P.

Continuous acetone-butyl fermentation with an extended battery charging cycle. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. 2:98-104 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i likerovodochnoy promyshlennosti.
(Fermentation) (Acetone) (Butyl)

DANILOV, K.G.; YAROVENKO, V.L.

Comparing the simplest modifications of the top part of fermentation batteries. Spirt.prom. 29 no.4:8-14 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Universitet druzhby narodov (for Danilov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Yarovenko).
(Fermentation--Equipment and supplies)

YAROVENKO, V.L.; USTINNIKOV, B.A.; PYKHOVA, S.V.; LAZAREVA, A.N.

Testing and improvement of the technological flow sheet for the combined processing of potatoes to starch and alcohol in the Michurinsk Distillery. Trudy TSNIISP no.12:46-50 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

YAROVENKO, V.L.; USTINNIKOV, B.A.; PYKHOVA, S.V.; LAZAREVA, A.N.; KUCHEROVA, E.A.,

Utilization of the cellular juice of potatoes in the combined production of starch and alcohol. Trudy TSNIISP no. 13:3-10 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

YAROVENKO, V.L.

Basic tasks of scientific research in the fermentation and distilling industries. Ferm i spirt. prom. 30 no.3:3-6 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

YAROVENKO, V.L.; PYKHOVA, S.V.; USTINNIKOV, B.A.; LAZAREVA, A.N.; MAKEYEV, D.M.

Fermentative hydrolysis of starch in continuous alcohol fermentation. Ferm.i spirt.prom. 31 no.1:5-10 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

YAROVENKO, V.L.; USTINNIKOV, B.A.; LEVCHIK, A.P.; NECHIPORENKO, A.A.

Processing of sugar beets in a mixture with grain and potato raw materials and molasses. Ferm. i spirt. prom. 31 no.6:37-40 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Yarovenko, Ustinnikov).
2. Michurinskiy spirtozavod (for Levchik, Nechiporenko).